

Figure 2.9

Lump Gulch Geographic Area






15,130 NFS Acres 13,268 Non-NFS Acres 28,398 Total Acres

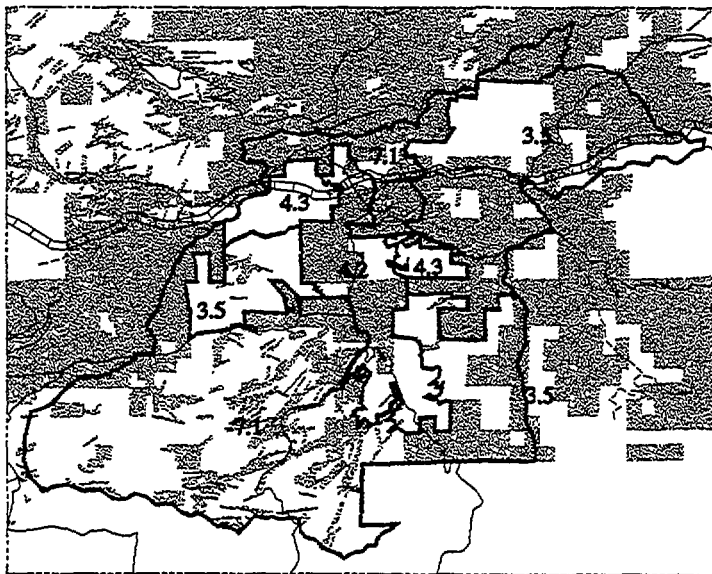
Management Area Prescription Allocation

3.5 - Forested Flora or Fauna Habitats-Limited Management
4.2 - Scenery
4.3 - Dispersed Recreation
7.1 - Intermix

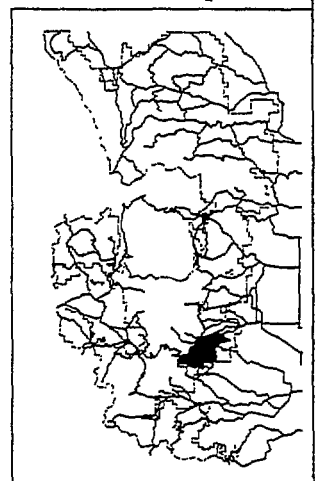
NFS Acres
3,803
1,532
1,286
8,509

Legend

-  Not NFS Lands
-  Roads
-  Trails
-  Utility Corridors (7.31 Mi.)
-  Electronic Sites



Locator Map



Scale 1:200,000
0 1
Miles



LUMP GULCH GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located between the town of Nederland and the hydrographic boundary between Boulder Creek and Clear Creek. It contains a mix of lower and upper montane and subalpine plant communities consisting of aspen, Douglas-fir, limber pine, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and meadows. Elevations range from 7,600 to 10,929 feet. South Boulder Creek, Kelly-Dahl Campground, the Peak-to-Peak Scenic Byway, the western portion of the Winiger Ridge critical elk winter range, and the towns of Nederland and Rollinsville are the prominent geographic features.

The geographic area is located in Boulder and Gilpin Counties. A significant portion of the land (47 percent) is privately owned, and landownership patterns are extremely fragmented. A large portion of the private lands is subdivided and many year-round residents live in the area.

Several portions of the area receive significant dispersed recreational use. The most notable of these is along Haul Road (also known as West Magnolia) where recreational use by large groups has historically occurred.

There is a very extensive transportation system in the geographic area. Primary access is via Colorado Highways 72 and 119. Portions of these highways make up part of the Peak-to-Peak Scenic Byway. Many county and private roads provide passenger car access to numerous subdivisions, private parcels, and the National Forests. There are a significant number of 4WD roads and road networks. The most well known of these are located in the Winiger Ridge, Haul Road, Dakota Hill and Jenny Lind Gulch portions of the geographic area. There is only a limited trail network.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasis in the area is on a broad range of goals and desired conditions which include:

- protecting native flora and fauna
- enhancing forest health and reducing forest fuels and fire hazard through active vegetation management in cooperation with private landowners and state and county agencies
- adjusting landownership in Intermix areas in cooperation with private landowners and local jurisdictions

Restore, maintain or enhance mountain grassland and aspen communities on an opportunity basis. Manage ponderosa pine to emulate conditions representative of a nonlethal understory fire

regime. Emphasize old-growth recruitment and retention. Direct control and perimeter control are the wildland fire management strategies; see the *wildland fire management strategy map* for details.

Some restoration of natural processes through human-induced activities is anticipated, particularly in fire-dependent ecosystems. The kinds of treatments that could be considered include prescribed fire or mechanical treatments of vegetation through thinnings and in some cases commercial timber sales. Specific goals for these treatments include improving wildlife habitats, restoring forest health, assisting in the recruitment of old-growth ponderosa pine, restoring or maintaining aspen, reducing fuel loading, and maintaining or restoring ecological integrity. In ponderosa pine communities, these activities will occur primarily on south-facing slopes. Timber harvest may be used to accomplish these goals and is probable on suitable and available lands (see the *timber suitability map*).

Manage areas along the Peak-to-Peak Scenic Byway for heavy use that consists primarily of driving for pleasure and viewing scenery. Enhance recreational opportunities along this major travel route by reconstructing and expanding the Kelly-Dahl Campground to address the demand for camping opportunities in fee campsites. This expansion might include individual campsites, host campsites, and large group sites. The number and type of sites to be added would be determined during the design phase of this proposed project. Also consider the reconstruction of Jumbo Mountain Picnic Area.

Manage the rest of the road and trail systems in the area to provide a variety of recreational opportunities while minimizing human-wildlife conflicts, particularly in flora and fauna emphasis areas (MA 3.5). This will be accomplished in the West Magnolia and Winiger Ridge portions of the geographic area by closing roads to motorized vehicles, including snowmobiles, during the winter and spring. Pursue rights-of-ways for the Jenny Lind Trail, the Kelly-Dahl Campground access road, and the Observatory and Rollinsville Road networks.

Manage the area for year-round recreational use. Minimize impacts to riparian areas and native flora and fauna by designating dispersed campsites in the Haul Road area.

The travel management strategy for the area will be to encourage passenger car travel on the extensive network of state highways and county roads. Motorized travel will be featured on some existing 4WD routes. Possible candidates for retention include the Rollinsville and Observatory road networks and some of the challenge routes in the Dakota Hill area. Most existing trails will be retained and the trail system may be considered for limited expansion. There may be significant road and trail closures and obliterations in the geographic area to help restore important meadows and wildlife winter range, particularly in the vicinity of Winiger Ridge (see the travel management strategy table). Most decisions on the specific roads and trails to keep or close will be made during travel management implementation.

Manage recreational uses and road and trail networks to reduce erosion or deterioration of riparian areas and watershed conditions. Evaluate road and trail impacts to aquatic and riparian

ecosystems during travel management planning. Seek opportunities to improve instream conditions in the Middle Boulder Creek and Upper South Boulder Creek composite watersheds, which were rated Class III (non-functional) in the watershed-condition assessment.

Consolidate landownership patterns on an opportunity basis.

Travel Management Strategy, Lump Gulch Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
3.5	4WD	R	N	N	N	L
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	N	N	N	M
4.2	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	Y	N	L	L
4.3	4WD	R	N	N	N	M
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	Y	Y	M	N
7.1	4WD	R	N	N	N	H
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	N	Y	Y	L	L

Figure 2.10

Mammoth Geographic Area

2,491 NFS Acres 1,525 Non-NFS Acres 4,016 Total Acres

Management Area Prescription Allocation

1.3 - Backcountry Recreation






4.3 - Dispersed Recreation

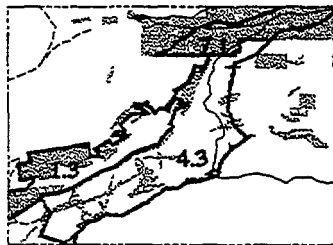
NFS Acres

571

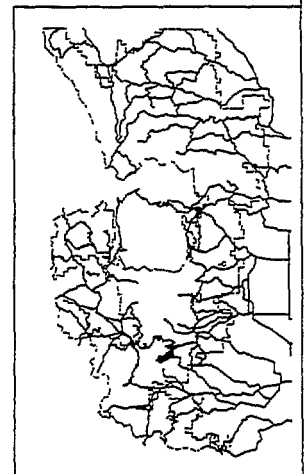
1,920

Legend

-  Not NFS Lands
-  Roads
-  Trails
-  Utility Corridors (0.00 Mi.)
-  Electronic Sites



Locator Map



Scale 1:200,000
0 1
Miles



MAMMOTH GEOGRAPHIC AREA

Setting

The area is located between the settlement of Tolland and Kingston Peak, along Mammoth Gulch. It contains a mix of upper montane, subalpine, and alpine plant communities consisting of aspen, Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, limber pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, krummholz, willow carrs, rock outcrops, alpine lakes, meadows and tundra. Elevations range from 9,100 to 12,147 feet. Kingston Peak and Nebraska Hill are the prominent geographic features.

The area currently provides excellent opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized backcountry recreation. Cattle grazing occurs throughout the geographic area, which is part of the Mammoth Allotment.

Motorized access into and through the area is provided by the Apex and Kingston Peak roads. A limited number of secondary roads and trails provide access to other portions of the geographic area.

Goals and Desired Conditions

Emphasize motorized recreation in the area south and east of Mammoth Gulch and nonmotorized recreation in the remainder of the area.

Maintain the mountain grassland, shrub, and aspen communities on an opportunity basis. Emphasize old-growth recruitment and retention. Allow fire to play as natural a role as possible in the area. This includes using fire to alter vegetative conditions. The fire management strategy for management area 1.3 is prescription control. The strategy for management area 4.3 is perimeter control.

Manage the primitive road system in the area to provide semiprivate motorized recreation during summer and fall and opportunities for over-snow vehicles in winter and spring. Pursue rights-of-way for the Kingston Peak Road and James Peak Lake Trail. Maintain the undeveloped character of that portion of the area away from existing roads and trails. Manage trails for nonmotorized use.

The travel management strategy will be to allow motorized travel on most of the roads in the area. The majority of the trails in the area will be retained. Some road closures and obliterations are expected. Most decisions on specific roads and trails to keep or close will be made during travel management implementation.

Manage for year-round recreational use. Minimize recreational impacts to riparian areas along Mammoth Gulch by considering the designation of dispersed campsites on National Forest lands. Emphasize land acquisition to consolidate landownership. Priorities for consideration are

isolated, undeveloped, patented mining claims and millsites along Mammoth Gulch and to the north and west between Mammoth Gulch and the adjacent James Peak Geographic Area.

Manage recreation and grazing uses and road and trail networks to reduce erosion or deterioration of riparian areas and watershed conditions. Evaluate road and trail impacts to aquatic and riparian ecosystems during travel management planning. Cooperate with other agencies to determine the presence or absence, status, and genetic purity of greenback cutthroat trout in area streams.

Standards and Guidelines

1. (ST) Prohibit camping within 100 feet of all lake shores, streambanks, and trails.

Travel Management Strategy, Mammoth Geographic Area

Management Area	Mode	Existing System	Convert Ways	New Rds/Trls	Extent of Additions	Extent of Obliterations
1.3	4WD	N	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	N	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N
4.3	4WD	R	N	N	N	N
	MTR	N	N	N	N	N
	WMT	Y	N	N	N	N
	WNM	N	N	N	N	N
	NMT	Y	N	N	N	N

